



RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTIONS ON TRIANGULAR AND RECTANGULAR

WINGS TO HIGH ANGLES OF ATTACK -

MACH NUMBERS 1.45 AND 1.97

By George E. Kaattari

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory Moffett Field, Calif.

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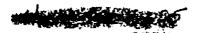
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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

WASHINGTON

June 25, 1954









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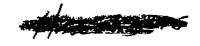
SUMMARY

In order to provide detailed wing-load-distribution data to high angles of attack, semispan pressure-distribution models of triangular and rectangular plan forms were tested at Mach number 1.45 within the angle-of-attack range of 0° to 30° and at Mach number 1.97 within the angle-of-attack range of 0° to 50° . The tests were made at Reynolds numbers of 0.26×10^{6} per inch and 0.44×10^{6} per inch for both Mach numbers.

Data were obtained on five models. The three basic models were two triangular wings of aspect ratios 2 and 4 and one rectangular wing of aspect ratio 2, all having thickened root sections, a structural feature generally required for supersonic all-movable wings. To evaluate the possible aerodynamic penalty of thickening the root sections, two other aspect-ratio-2 models, identical to two of the basic models but without thickened root sections, were provided.

In all cases the wings showed a tendency toward uniform loading at high angles of attack. Thus, as the angle of attack was increased, the center of pressure moved toward the centroid of area or, in terms of spanwise location, the center of pressure moved outboard for the rectangular wings and inboard for the triangular wings. The presence of thickened root sections on the wings had little effect on the centers of pressure and normal-force coefficients. Reynolds number effects were negligible in the range tested except for a small reduction in normal force in the case of the rectangular wing with thickened root at M = 1.97 as the Reynolds number was reduced from 1.76×10^6 to 1.04×10^6 .





INTRODUCTION

Since wings and controls for supersonic interceptor aircraft maneuvering at high altitudes are required to operate over a wide range of angles of attack, information is required on wing load distribution at large as well as small angles of attack. Unfortunately, available theory on the aerodynamic behavior of wing and wing-body configurations at supersonic speeds is restricted to cases where the angle of attack is small. Detailed pressure-distribution data on wing-body components available in the literature (e.g., refs. 1 to 3) are also generally limited to small angles of attack. Little data are available for high angles of attack at supersonic speeds, particularly for wing-body models with variable-incidence wings. In an effort to provide data for high angles of attack, a program has been initiated to measure pressure distribution through a wide range of angles of attack, both on wing-body combinations and on the components (wing and body). It is hoped that the data obtained will not only provide needed design information, but will also point the way for development of theories applicable over a wide range of angles of attack.

The present report presents pressure-distribution data to high angles of attack for several wings at two supersonic Mach numbers. The following data are presented: (1) tabulated pressure coefficients, (2) span-load-distribution curves for each angle of attack, (3) curves of normal force as a function of angle of attack, and (4) curves of center-of-pressure position as a function of angle of attack.

MOTATION

A wing aspect ratio

 C_{m} pitching-moment coefficient, $\frac{C_{N}(x_{h} - \bar{x})}{\bar{c}}$

 $C_{
m N}$ normal-force coefficient, $rac{
m N}{
m qS}$

c local chord, in.

cn local normal-force coefficient

cr root chord, in.

 $\frac{1}{c}$ mean aerodynamic chord, $\frac{\int_{0}^{s} c^{2} dy}{\int_{0}^{s} c dy}$, in.





- ccn span loading coefficient, in.
- M free-stream Mach number
- N normal force, 1b
- P pressure coefficient, $\frac{p p_0}{q}$
- p orifice static pressure, lb/sq in.
- p free-stream static pressure, lb/sq in.
- pw reference static pressure, lb/sq in.
- q free-stream dynamic pressure, lb/sq in.
- R Reynolds number, per in.
- s wing semispan, in.
- S wing area, in.²
- W wing (Subscript denotes model.)
- x chordwise distance from leading edge at spanwise distance y, in.
- xn distance from leading edge to hinge line along root chord, in.
- distance from leading edge to wing center of pressure along root chord, in.
- y spanwise distance from root chord, in.
- \overline{v} distance from root chord to wing center of pressure, in.
- angle of attack, deg

APPARATUS

Wind Tunnel

The investigation was conducted in the Ames 1- by 3-foot supersonic wind tunnel No. 1. This single-return, continuous operation, variable-pressure wind tunnel has a Mach number range of 1.2 to 2.5. The Mach number is changed by varying the contour of flexible plates which comprise the top and bottom walls of the tunnel.

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Models

Semispan models consisting of three triangular wings and two rectangular wings were constructed of hardened steel. A sketch identifying the models and a tabulation of their dimensions are presented in figure 1. Two triangular wings (aspect ratios 2 and 4) and one rectangular wing (aspect ratio 2) incorporated thickened root sections faired to integral hinge shaft extensions, since such thickening is generally required for supersonic all-movable wings to maintain structural integrity between the comparatively thin wing and a large hinge shaft. In order to assess the aerodynamic penalty of thickening the root sections, two of these wings, one triangular and one rectangular both of aspect ratio 2, were duplicated in plan form but had unthickened root sections and were provided with integral mounting flanges at their root chords. All wing sections in vertical streamwise planes were modified biconvex with maximum thickness ratios of 5 percent at midchord and with 50-percent-blunt trailing edges. Tubing was soldered into milled grooves on one surface of the wings and orifice holes were drilled from the opposite surface to communicate with the tubes at locations listed in table I in terms of spanwise and chordwise positions, y/s and x/c.

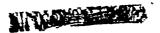
The wings were mounted on a boundary-layer plate serving both as a flow reflection plane and as a means of placing the wings in a region free of the tunnel-wall boundary layer. The thickened root wings were supported by their hinge shafts which fitted through a bearing in the boundary-layer plate. A clearance gap of 0.005 to 0.009 inch was allowed between these models and the boundary-layer plate to permit free rotation. The unthickened root wings were mounted on a turntable in the boundary-layer plate.

TESTS AND PROCEDURE

Range of Test Variables

All models were tested at Mach numbers of 1.45 and 1.97. The angle-of-attack range varied, depending on the Mach number and model, due to model structural limitations and manometer-board capacity. The largest angle-of-attack range of 0° to 50° was possible with model W_1 at Mach number 1.97. The smallest angle-of-attack range of 0° to 15° was obtained for model W_3 at Mach number 1.45. In order to determine the effects of Reynolds number, the models were tested at R = $0.26 \times 10^{\circ}$ per inch and $0.44 \times 10^{\circ}$ per inch with some additional data taken at R = $0.62 \times 10^{\circ}$ per inch for model W_5 at Mach number 1.45.





Reduction of Data

The local pressures were reduced to the pressure coefficient P as shown by the following expression:

$$P = \frac{p - p_0}{q} = \frac{p - p_w}{q} + \frac{p_w - p_0}{q}$$

where the term $(p - p_w)/q$ is calculated directly from the test data and $(p_w - p_o)/q$ is obtained from a calibration of the wind-tunnel air stream. Calibration of the air stream indicated that the value of $(p_w - p_o)/q$ at M = 1.45 was essentially 0, but that at M = 1.97 it was approximately 0.02.

Chordwise pressure distributions were integrated for each span station by a tabular method to give local span loading coefficient ccn and local center of pressure $\bar{\mathbf{x}}/\mathbf{c}$. The absence of orifices at the leading and trailing edges of the wings required extrapolations of the pressure distribution to these points. Linear extrapolations were used, based, respectively, on the pressures measured at the first two and last two orifices of each span station. The spanwise load distributions were similarly integrated to give total load C_N and center-of-pressure location $\bar{\mathbf{x}}/c_r$ and $\bar{\mathbf{y}}/s$. The span loadings beyond the most outboard station of the models were approximated by assuming a parabolic load distribution tangent to the slope passing through the loading of the last two outboard stations and falling to zero at the tip.

Validity of Data

In considering the validity of the data two questions arise - first, what is the measuring accuracy and second, how well does the semispanmodel data represent the data for a full-span model? From an examination of the inaccuracy in setting the model angle of attack, the variations from constant test conditions, and the ability to repeat the pressure data in reruns at R = 0.44×10⁵ per inch, it was concluded that errors in measuring the pressure coefficients were less than ±0.02 at both Mach numbers for the semispan wings tested. Although the second question cannot be answered so quantitatively, there is evidence in the case of the rectangular wings that with but few exceptions the measured pressures represent the pressures on a full-span wing. For the rectangular wing with unthickened root, the measured pressure distribution at span station y/s = 0.025, which was in close proximity to the juncture of the root chord and boundary-layer plate, was in good accord with values predicted by shock-expansion theory at both Mach numbers for angles of attack below shock detachment. At larger angles, if two-dimensional flow persisted at



the inboard span stations of the wing, then any spanwise deviation in pressure distribution in this region would be an indication of viscous effects due to the presence of the boundary-layer plate. Therefore, in absence of suitable theory, the pressure distribution of station y/s = 0.025 nearest the juncture of the root chord and boundary-layer plate was compared with that of the adjacent station (y/s = 0.250) at angles of attack slightly above that for shock detachment. No significant spanwise deviation in pressure distribution was found except between the pressures measured at the leading orifices of the two spanwise stations, indicating a localized interaction between the detached shock wave and plate boundary layer. This was the only evident boundary-layer interference effect on this rectangular wing and had negligible influence on the integrated forces and centers of pressure. The data for the thickened root rectangular wing could not be analyzed in the foregoing manner since the flow near the root chord was affected by the presence of the thickened root section. Since no large effects of Reynolds number at the most inboard span station were noted at M = 1.45, it was concluded that the plate boundary layer had little effect at this Mach number; however, at M = 1.97, more extensive indications of boundary-layer interference were evidenced, as will be pointed out in the discussion of Reynolds number effects. The effect of the gap between the wing and the boundary-layer plate on the wing loading was believed negligible on the basis of the findings of reference 4 in which it is shown that small gaps do not affect lift forces.

RESULTS

Tabulations of pressure coefficients are presented for the models at M=1.45 and M=1.97 for $R=0.44\times10^6$ per inch in tables I(a) to I(j). The contributions to the loading and to center of pressure for each spanwise station are presented in tables II(a) to II(j) for both upper and lower wing surfaces. Summarized in tables II for each wing are also the normal-force coefficients, the center of pressure locations, and moment coefficients about the wing centroid of area. Figures 2 to 6 present plots of span loading coefficients, normal-force coefficients, and the center-of-pressure positions for each wing. Data taken at $R=0.26\times10^6$ per inch and 0.62×10^6 per inch are also shown on these plots for comparison.

DISCUSSION

Angle-of-Attack Effects

All the wings showed a tendency toward uniform loading at high angles of attack in the range tested. This was indicated by the fact that with increasing angle of attack the span loading curves tended to assume the shape of the wing plan form, and the center-of-pressure position moved toward the wing centroid of area.



Effect of Thickened Root

The effect of thickening the root can be seen by comparing figures 2 and 5 for the aspect-ratio-2 triangular wings and figures 4 and 6 for the rectangular wings. At M = 1.45, the span loading did not seem to be greatly affected by the presence of the thickened root for either wing. The center-of-pressure position was little affected for the triangular wing; however, the center of pressure of the thickened root rectangular wing was about 0.01c, forward of the center of pressure of the unthickened wing. At M = 1.97, for the angle-of-attack range below 17.5° (corresponding to shock detachment for the airfoil section), thickening the root section causes reductions in loading near the root chord such that the integrated normal-force coefficients were reduced by approximately 5 percent for both triangular and rectangular wings. At angles of attack above 17.50, the difference in loading became smaller (1 to 2 percent) for both wings. Again, the center-of-pressure position was little affected for the triangular wing while the thickened root rectangular wing showed a forward shift of O.Olcr in reference to that of the unthickened wing.

Effect of Reynolds Number

No large or systematic Reynolds number effects were noted except for the rectangular wing with thickened root at M = 1.97. For this case the pressure coefficients averaged 6 percent lower at R = 0.26×10⁶ per inch than the values at R = 0.44×10⁶ per inch over the angle-of-attack range tested. This difference was effective over the entire plan form and exceeded the possible error in measuring pressure coefficient throughout most of the angle-of-attack range. Pressure data for this wing tested on a larger boundary-layer plate at the same test conditions were compared with the present data in order to determine if this effect were due to the boundary layer on the plate. These results showed the same over-all Reynolds number effect but with slight variations at the most inboard station of the wing as compared with data taken on the smaller plate. It is surmised that the effect of Reynolds number was due to the combined effects of the thickened root and interaction between the strong leading-edge shock wave and the plate boundary layer.

Comparison with Force Data

As mentioned previously, the number of orifices were limited so chordwise and spanwise extrapolation of pressure distribution were required to obtain the integrated loads; hence, the accuracy of the



integrated loads is open to some question. A check of the accuracy was obtained at M=1.97 and $R=0.44\times10^{6}$ per inch from direct measurement of the normal forces on the thickened root wings with a strain-gage balance. These measurements showed an agreement within experimental accuracy with those found from the integrated pressure results of the present test (figs. 2(b) to 4(b)).

CONCLUSIONS

Semispan pressure-distribution models of two triangular wings of aspect ratios 2 and 4 and one rectangular wing of aspect ratio 2, all with thickened root sections, and a triangular and rectangular wing, both of aspect ratio 2 without thickened root sections, were tested at M = 1.45 at angles of attack from 0° to 30° and at M = 1.97 at angles of attack from 0° to 50° . These tests support the following conclusions:

- 1. All the wings showed a tendency toward uniform loading at high angles of attack. Thus, with increasing angle of attack, the center of pressure moved toward the centroid of area, and the span loading curves tended to assume the shape of the wing plan form.
- 2. At M = 1.45, thickening the root section had little effect on the span loading for both the triangular and rectangular wings. At M = 1.97, for the angle-of-attack range below 17.5°, the presence of the thickened root tended to reduce the span loading near the root chord, resulting in a loss of approximately 5 percent in the integrated normal-force coefficients for both triangular and rectangular wings. The loss became smaller (1 to 2 percent) for angles of attack above 17.5°. The center-of-pressure position was little affected by the presence of a thickened root for the triangular wing but caused a slight forward shift (about 1 percent of the chord) in the case of the rectangular wing.
- 3. At M = 1.97, a decreased normal-force coefficient (6 percent) was noted for the thickened root rectangular wing at the lower Reynolds number of 0.26×10^6 per inch as compared with the values at R = 0.44×10^6 per inch. This was the only case in which an appreciable or systematic effect of Reynolds number on normal-force coefficients occurred. The center-of-pressure position was negligibly affected for all wings in the range of Reynolds numbers at which the tests were conducted.

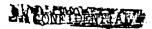
Ames Aeronautical Laboratory
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Moffett Field, Calif., Apr. 19, 1954





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(b) Wing 1; M=1.97; R=0.44x10⁶ per inch

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(a) Wing 1; M=1.45; B=0.44×10⁸ per look

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45 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	- 100 - 110 - 110	मु न्यम् चन्द्र	- FEET -	85 88 89 119 119	83838388	3888685B	8838448	\$\$5455568	子安克斯等安安	\$945855E	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	48 FEFE	1.074	司的警察员的严	3.5	33278 11111
美美雄岛岛岛	14 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	SELECTION	107 109 100	विश्वेष्ट्र हिंद्	99,69,99	14865886	80 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	198444	2354438 6	医学院总统设施	当時総合を建設は	SAME RADA	1283E8835	1.130 1.130	1.349 1.193	温

(f) Wing 3; M=1.97; R=0.44x10⁴ per lank

		(0)	Wing 8	; M-1	.45; 1	R-0,4	140° 1	er le	*		
		19	-	(Lee		T	Low	7 (4)	-		_
7/2	Z	150	M ₀	60	30	04	5°	60	100	150	1/4
0.025	P# 25	- 949 - 949 - 949	111	9888 1888	0.05	0.941 149 -158	0,357 .857 .851 .056	25.50	5.fb 6.60 6.60 6.60	1.077 -953 -860 -191	0,025
<u>L</u>	.903 .953	-, 193 -, 198	-,316 -,900	-,917	10	- 69	.007	.069 .110	.165	350	
.270	多多数的基础	主席名為日前第 章	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	.039 .046 .056 .078 .098	455693	330 330	多多多的第三日日	\$65.55 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$150 \$1	美自由公司全省	.990
-553	多元素的多石高 的	- 395 - 395 - 347 - 348 - 349 - 473	- 177 - 196 - 497 - 279 - 279	出場	.00. .00. .00. .00. .00.	.18 .15 .05 .05 .05 .05	333 341 350 360 360 360 360 360 360 360 360 360 36	60年7月6日1日8日	2000 B 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	三季省百音条字	-543
ers.	经各种的	29898483 24898483		- 055 - 055 - 055 - 055 - 055	.044 .017 047 043	-013 -014 -011 -017	.066 .07	张邦黎王泰康安	2. 新新五年四日日	£8882583	CHS.

	_				g) Wing	4, X-	1.45;	R-0.4	HXIO	per t	eb_					
ĺ				Oppor	par face				T		Lan	-	1,00			
/s	\sim	17.60	14.50	19,50	9.5	7.Ű	3.40	0.40	0.0	30	·	4	12.5	150	17.5	900
*5	SE S	通过是是是重要	-0.053 -1.189 -1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.00	86755 7	5528568	2888 B388	5658866	0.15 15 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	88838458	安全 多	多數學學院	意味を記る事	\$8325388
50	E BANKER	THE STATE OF THE S	2 美国有有有影	- 14 - 14 - 14 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15	-190 -115 -127 -128 -128 -128 -128 -128 -128 -128 -128	-,161 -,105 -,135 -,146 -,146 -,161 -,183	.010 .006 .006 .008 .008 .009 .007	08 067 057 057 057 057	650000000000000000000000000000000000000	.117 .118 .049 .021 .005 0	1111888888	多斯特用斯勒克马	16658.8999	13.500 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**************************************
500	\$5050000000000000000000000000000000000	2000年7月1日	通点是是大型	9 65 mil 8 65 mil 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	# 155 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	克克克克鲁克马克	-191 -092 -091 -194 -195 -195	.053 -051 -051 -051 -051	670 601 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 60	66 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	24 4 5 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	196 196 197 197 190 197	32.88.21.19.31	356 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350	が 100mm 10	ENECESSION OF THE PERSON OF TH
יכו	305000	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7	- 199 - 997 - 933 - 948	- 146 - 146 - 146 - 146 - 156	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	第50 第50 第50 第50 第50 第50 第50 第50 第50 第50	- 466 - 479 - 180 - 101 - 101	-,008 -,011 -,015 -,105 -,150	988873	.06 .00 .00	.196 .158 .105 .069	.913 .823 .191 .361 .193 .093	美黎斯斯里尔	.155 .356 .361 .932 .196	多數位的過去	.170 .177 .633 .648 .708
977	-500 -600	- ; 20	710 726	22	-,10 -,165	-,ing	30		12		.099 .093	.156 .166	.261 .278		.300 .317	.660 .700

					אונא לם	14; M	1,07:	N~4,2	1300	hat m	10 44					
	-	_		Upper	-				1.			Leger.	mer fac			
у/«	X	300	250	#C ^D	150	100	60	3°	œ	3.	8	10°	150	20	250	300
0.025	Same of the same o	金基金基金基金		4775564	- 000 - 11 - 115 - 126 - 127 - 123	\$ 8 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	8 8 8 8 8 8	38888888	0.000 000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.	8£££££££	0,150 127 128 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	글목적목목목	· 对外有数数数数	经验验的	の対象が対象がは、	0.676 178 696 178 697 697 697 697 697
.990	SPERSON	3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55 3.55	5百萬美百萬縣	\$2500 a 1 2 5	· 的 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	416 114 104 117 126 127 127	050000000000000000000000000000000000000	.016 .019 .015 .015 .018	,069 ,046 ,057 -,050 -,059 -,059	.091 .075 .035 .030 .030 .036	39839655	\$ 3 9954579	第三章章章章章章章	· 原有可能的 15000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$555E	市政學的政學
-500	BBURNESE	第四項 江西 料料表	当时 美国 美国	阿姆克	- 954 - 965 - 965 - 965 - 967 - 977 - 977	- 870 - 871 - 160 - 160 - 166 - 166	- 908 - 197 - 008 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198 - 198	19388EE		.140 .056 .072 .030 .037 .037	151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151	.56 .58 .50 .54 .50 .54 .50 .54	東京新年があるから	电影电影形式识别	对表现的数据证明	世界 の
.170	150	司公司其名者	-,319 -,329 -,314 -,314 -,316	.,310 -,310 -,310 -,310	196 197 197 191 191	- 995 - 194 - 290 - 266 - 277	-,217 -,227 -,214 -,214 -,214 -,159	071 085 088 088	.082 .019 .013 .012 .012	.163 .198 .005 .003 .001 .003	開発がある。	999 1219 1219 1219 1219 1219	おおおまなだ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	水型器等	.610 .660 .660 .660 .661 .711
.877	:28	463	- 27	273 257	-,953 -,27	201	-,e44 -,239		0 , cat	.076	15	.415 .187	گلا. بو د.	, Jan.	常	.630



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,250

.500

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W

				0) Wing	5; M	1.45;	R=0,4	14×10°	per f	nch			
_			ı	oper s	orface					Lot	10. 10.0	face		_
y /=	1/2	15.3°	12.50	10-3°	7.8°	3.80	0.8°	00	30	6°	700	12.50	15 ⁰	17.5°
.025	0.054	-0.326	-0.249	-0.163	-0.086	0.041			0.207	0.151	0.688	0.834	0.956	1.157
- 1	111	291	278	207	127	0	.10	.136	.261	.131	.683	.02+	J.923	1.012
	.212	331	275	216	-,148			.102	-219	369	.56	.645	73	.an.
	.617	391 404	344	294	231	126		017	.080	119	.245	314	.389	:33
	.805		357	307	9/5	447	064	o l o		.065	.175	236	.299	355
	953	,1621	968	- 320	261	164	r.068	6	016	.042	-127	.185	.243	.306
.250	0	338	246	154	077	.053	168	.204		.623	.663	963	1.042	1,114
	נונו.	315	- 942	- 167	091	.022	.116	.189	1 - 325	.+78	612	.T27	.801	.87
	.242	318	265	-,221	148		.077	.107	.200	-373	.JR	. 61 . 463	.653	-725
	-367	368	324	262	194	067	.018	.014	.158	-270	385	1.463	233 1424	-603
	192	368	326	280	218	w	026	.001	.097	.185	291	.360	.464	- 27
	.617 .805	- 393 - 131	- 318 - 369	298 318	236 233	13	055	031	.053	.130	.233 .261	.304	.361 .885	. 129
	-953	422	375	322	-260	175 175		101	036	092		155	21	.351
	•223		312			13		7.101					L	
.563	.054	353	271	185	096	.038	.172	.188	.330 293 234	-560 -776	.818	934	1.023	
	.141	-,325	258	190	-,110		.181	.177	-295	.476	.644	-735	.813	.886
	212	349	2Š¢	226	15	031	.072	-105	23.	.351 .230	.480	:22	.630	-701
	357	- 362	309	- 23	188		.020	.049		-230	.139 234	1.411	.478	22
	.492	~-377	320	261	201	108		016	.056	-135	-23	.300	.361	.427
	.617	346	- 299	249		13	013	057	-000	.082	.174	1.236	-297	.36
	.805	- 331	- 296	247	-,20\ -,191		- 097 - 115	084 104	028	.031 005	.112 1064	.171. 211.	.927	.291 .233
	-953	300	270	238	191	-,15	117		054	05	.064		-175	. 233
,875	.054	329		170	087		.172	.208		475	.676	793	.891	.977
	141	- 296	231	199	101	.002		.113	.203	.316	479	276	-660	
	.242	191	151	111	091	022		933	123	280	.316	.426	.500	-515
	367	006	186	131	097	051	008	.00	.061		واغا	-307	-370	1,34
	.492	- 269	225	172	-,127	- 06	046	036	.026	.071	.148	20	.258	327

(j) Wing 5; M=1.97; R=0.44×10° per inch

TABLE I .- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF WINGS - Concluded

									-							
				Upper	eu fac	*			ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ			Lower	eur fac	*		
y/=	x/6	30°	25°	20°	15°	10°0	60	3°	oo	30	ဇ	10°	150	50 ₀	250	30°
0.065	0.054 .111 .212 .617	-0.289 243 266	-0.256 256 257	-0.208 214 224	-0.146 163 178	-0.065 094 113	0.008 026 046	0.069 .006 .012	0.138 .092 .075	0.216 .168 .150	0.301 -272 -234	0.431 401 370	0.640 .510 .588	.839		1.342 1.386 1.159
	.605 .973	302 267	269 282	- 262 - 256	923 925	-,168 -,172	113 117	064 070	010 015	.056	.125 .119	.24) .230	.395 .351	,02 ,40	.632 .500	.779 .709
.270	.054 .241 .246 .367 .498 .617 .805	-298 -276 -276 -293 -300 -296 -302	-251 -253 -251 -269 -269 -269 -271	- 188 - 915 - 924 - 937 - 953 - 263 - 246	149 166 175 194 211 223 225	080 095 110 130 153 163 173 179	006 025 042 067 094 106 119	.077 .037 .015 012 057 071	.126 .106 .080 .047 .019	20 139 177 138 65 65 65 65	.300 .307 .307 .307 .307 .307 .307 .307	.47 .580 .580 .876 .934 .934 .936	.659 .644 .568 .502 .447 .404 .358	1.00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1.306 1.097 .948 .866 .733 .663 .999	1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
963	.054 .111 .222 .367 .617 .805 .903	308 867 269 295 296 266	279 276 264 276 287 2879 279	207 215 231 244 251 251 244	159 171 195 215 214 204 206	087 099 120 140 156 160 159 167	015 028 054 076 097 107	.047 .033 .003 023 045 056	.118 .101 .068 .037 .012 002 028	.200. .180 .143 .106 .061 .063	290 265 227 186 119 129 .060	.136 .107 .378 .318 .265 .282 .166	.672 .627 .560 .405 .405 .349 .254	1.038 .892 .799 .642 .544 .417 .463	1.977 1.084 .927 .790 .680 .618 .540	1.420 1.235 1.074 929 818 766 .661
.6т3	.054 .141 .242 .367 .607 .805	280 272 270 244 366 282 295 295	238 237 213 214 240 276 277 287	205 -,206 801 175 197 215 237 853	155 162 153 136 163 184 198	080 094 088 094 098 116 13	023 037 047 070 064	.099 .00/s 017 057 041	.132 .106 .068 .019 010 021 021	.215 .135 .034 .036 .014 .004	.306 .266 .185 .118 .070 .055 .037	. 154 . 369 . 291 . 206 . 150 . 104 . 007	.682 .544 .299 .336 .270 .217 .212 .186	.930 .7% .611 .504 .124 .389 .300	1.180 .950 .792 .674 .573 .860 .460	1.405 1.172 .977 .834 .718 .668 .570
															NAC	7

NACA RM

TABLE II .- SPAN LOAD DISTRIBUTION, NORMAL FORCE, AND CENTER OF PRESSURE OF WING

			_	
(a) When	1 · M-1	44. 0-0	44410	man tanh

]				G _R ,	secti	OU MOIS	41 -fo	TOR 80:	ffici	eat)				3	/e, se	etilon	out Les	of po	-expens	•						Intire	Pring	
		Uppe	e auri	Bas			Logs	C (607	face			Boti	ant.	BC86		_	Uppe	T entre	Les			Į,on	r suri	808			Boti	a searf	2001		~	-	₹/e-	Γ,
₹.	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.750	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.750	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.770	0.875	0,025	0.270	0.500	٥.٣٥٥	0.875	o.029	0.270	0.500	0.770	0.815	0.005	0.450	0.500	0.170	0.875	"	•	77	"
3 355 5 24	0.036 .078 .186 .186 .237	.108 .195 .303	.159 .330	£539	3 5 3	.103 .190 .305	.116 .800 .314 .445	317 317 319	.157 .244 .349 .460	.105 .272 .376	.518 .591	918 397 617 865	.517 .853 .993	.617 .797	.653 811	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	35 35 36	304	353	352558	48888	5555 56	. 160 . 160	\$25555 \$355 \$355 \$355 \$355 \$355 \$355 \$35	.511	357	iec iii	100 Mg	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	188 95 188 95	259 119 615	-,005 -,001	.665 .659 .665	

(b) Wing 1; M=1.97; R=0.44×10⁴ per inch

	og, mertion pormal-force coefficient																	Χ,	a, s ec	tion o	mber	or bu						Į.		atire	Wing			
		Upper starface Lovey starface Batth ss										Noti	h pari	ADDE			1792	er eert	No.			Lore	or more	Cargo			Bosh		004				`	<u> </u>
براه <i>م</i> رد	025	85 0.850 0.500 0.750 0.875 0.085 0.850 0.500 0.750 0.8 86 0.031 0.041 0.071 0.095 0.057 0.044 0.038 0.071 0.0						0.575	0.089	0.250	0.500	0.750	o.815	0.025	0.270	0.900	0.770	o.875	0.025	0.250	6.500	0.770	0.877	0.007	0.850	0.500	0.770	0.875	ON	C _{BB}	₹/••	7/=		
6 .0 15° .1 20° .1 20° .2 30° .2	055 091 198 159 206 255 255 255	.066 1306 267 267 267 267 267 267 267 267 267 26	1250	.186 477 491 491 493 488	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	.000 .150 .455	84885555 148855 14885 1486 14885 14885 14885 14885 14885 14885 14885 14885 14885 14885 148	150	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	388351888	24 35 E 25	1 FE GO ST SE	.323 .393 .563 .699 .843 .990	.320 .467 .596 .723 .839 .976 1.009	きない。	35555555	日本にはない	######################################	550 455 450 450	£5644655	90000000000000000000000000000000000000		155		3.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	355555	. 449	:127	175 175 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 18	多名家都有当多多		99999	44.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.5	.567 .575 .575 .575 .575 .575 .575

(a) Wing 2; M=1.45; R=0.44x10* per inch

												· · · · ·	, -													· .		
			,	n, pe	etion :	normal	- Ctres	179920	loient							Ī/a,	mosti.o	g gamet	er of	brossic	re .					Entire	ving	
	5	P	urfa,pe		L	OURT S	ny faso		B-	oth eq	-Caosa			Opper .	-	•	_	Lover	ME (24	•		Both s	er face	4			=/	e /.
*	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.150	0,027	0.250	0.700	0.750	0.025	0.870	0.500	0.790	0.025	0.270	0,500	0.750	0,025	0.270	0.500	0.750	0.025	0.870	0,500	0.750	*	G.	ī/a,	
845 5 84	0.049 .054 .153 .273	.133 .801 .109	193 198 199 597		.189 .896	.253 .253	.179	.193 .308	0.108 .823 .579 .594 .806	مقعدا	966 614	0.821 .469 .696 .900 1.105	. 464 . 578 . 469	378 378 377	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	23888E	0.40	. 440 . 401	.150 .150	ののなればの場	0.467 .467 .518 .461	.413 .413 .438	.407 .499 .441	, kyc	:點	800, 110, 800,	.651 .653	.50a 373
ಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆಕ್ಕ	331 379		-530 -530	.508	523 744 870	.707 .841	.000 010	.699	1.075	1.236	1.230 1.340	1.201	139	.430	.418	10	. 191 190	I .VIT	173	. 4	,482 ,472	1 -427	.463 .479	.469	1,198 1,394	.056		-339

(d) Wing 9: M=1.97: R=0.44×10⁸ per incl

Į				og, a	46 1100	BOT 38	l-fore	r peet	rieien')	•		ī/•, •	esti o	n namti	e of :	-	-]	1	betire	ATIVE	
t		jjjer i	re fre	:	7	Loner (,		loth .	faces		, ,	jpper (pur fitor	, –	1	-	eur fra	•	1	oth m	r Face	•	-	٠,	ž/•	9/1
٠,	0.087	0.270	0.500	0.170	0.025	0.950	0.700	0.750	0.027	0.450	0.500	0.750	0,025	0.250	0,500	0.770	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.170	0.025	0.270	0.500	0.750			, , ,	
	#4E 3 80	150	.199 .193 .853 .856	.141 .903 .968	.094 .175	,139	.139 .238 .368	,164 273	266	.313 .361 .348	.691 .601	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	. 173 . 172 . 178	117 118 131	ينيني. مطار	.161	. 167 . 170	EFER	.106	3000	25.5	.430 .439 .446	地域	145	15.82	.010	.647 .647	3
	943 943 991 991	HEERE	.350 .330 .330	.331 .301 .301	.568 .770 .945	1.142	.776 .908 1.043	.909 .909	100	1.068 1.283 1.472	.912 1.106 1.238 1.360 1.570	1.210	127 107	146	,449 ,446 ,443		.487 .500	.460 .469	5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	100 ATT 100	25-15 P	·97 ·107 ·109 ·109	169 149	·特	.917 1.075 1.925 1.405	.035 .040	435 435 437	

TABLE II .- SPAN LOAD DISTRIBUTION, NORMAL FORCE, AND CENTER OF PRESSURE OF WING - Continued

	(e)	Wing 3	M=1.45	: R=0.44×10 ⁶	per inch
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				C ₁₂ , #4	otdon :	io est	force	coeff	lolent							1/a, s	ection	ompte	er of 1	reser	re				1	httre	wing	
	D ₅	yer e	177800		L	(FC)	u, fac			Both s	rface		1	pper .	no faci	•	1	OT-1	ur Pec	•	T i	oth m	m řece		Cw	-	₹/o-	ŷ/s
7	0.025	0.270	0.563	0.575	0.027	0.250	0.763	0.877	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	o.025	0.250	0.763	0.875	0.025	0.850	o .56 3	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875			~~-	•,-
120	0.091	0.0 0 1	0.076	0.046	0.098 .208	0.10 ¹ .213			0.1 <i>8</i> 9 -390 -624			.002	1.00		0.383 -395 -403		.402	0.415	0.391 364		0.445 130		-377		.317	-035	.990.	
15°	.986	. 269 365	.237	-173 -278	.338	.186	306 143	-227 -375	,624 ,906	.605 .071	温.	.309 .636	.469 .466	.447 .442	.403 .409	. 129	.399 .410	.38e	.363 .361	349	.431 .435	. 424 . 424	.93	100		.068	.396 .411	

(f) Wing 8; M=1.97; R=0.44x10⁶ per inch.

Ì				eъ, ре	e tion	parme!	l-fare	e coef	intent	.			<u>. </u>			%/e, :	eotla	ounts	e of 1	*****					L	ntire	wing	
- 1		pper s					w.f.o				risce		ı		muri ec			Lower a					ur face		CH	G.	I/o.	11/4
7	0.025	0.870	0.763	0.875	0.025	5.250	0.569	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0-025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.763	0.875	"	, TE	7/07	3/1
:	0.019	0.053 .105		0.035					0.109 433	0.118	0.116 .937	0.077				0.358 372		0.14g 146			0.457					0.006 .013		
١,	.159 .917		.158 .211	.116	.247 .426	.417	. R 42	.178	106	631 631	.400	. 190	.475	.449	.443 .443	+08 +37	,181	.446 .437	.446 .196	.394 .412	.478 .466	, 147 , 140	.445 .438	100	.365 -570	.021	110	١.١
;	£63	-273		279	.8u	.77	.712 .715	-616	1,103	1.027	.992		. 444	.448	.444	.451 .457	. 446	.420	+16	.439	.¥¥ð	, leg	125 101	Jag Jag	.777 .950		.430 .430	١.١
	.315 .386	.308 336	يتنو.	-566	.96 9 1.107	1,099	989	.869	1.433	2.107	1.160	1.194	.491	436	.452	.455 .451	. 469 472	43	. 198 1	36		.441	. k <u>ā</u> g	440	1.114	.069	.444	:
	.330 .333	.323									1.443					.445	1.465		:37		.473 .484	.47			1.504	.063	.451 .460	

(g) Wing 4; M=1.45; R=0.44×10° per inch.

Ì		رق	section.	normal-f	mee co	offici	ent										√ 0, #	ation	center	of pe		,						Matire	wing	
	Deg	er strikes		Lower st	rtage				STEE SA					or suci					T MIT					Ari					T_,	1./2
7	0.025 0.250	0.500 0.750 0.875	0.025	.250 0.50	0.750	0.575	0.025	0.290	0.500	0.750	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.750	0.875	0.025	0,250	0.500	0.750	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.750	0.875	Gar.	G-	x̄/cæ	7/=
30 60 12.50 17.50	0.039 0.05 .078 .196 .130 .16 .157 .26 .186 .330	573	.294	.048 0.06 .108 .12 .188 .20 .256 .27 .302 .31	6 2) 300 300 300 300	.980	.308 .404	.357 .265 .636	:730	.437 .630 .737	0.262 .176 .620 .720 .720 .863	174 171	0.540 -137 -368 -374 -575 -398		0.328 440 468 469 465	0.645 560 593 597 597	0.517 163 166 163 163 163	多多名多名语	0.好玩物奶奶	179 193 501	\$ \$\$\$\$	481	197 196		. 483 180	-207 -211	.264	009	.669 .667	.404 .391 .384

(h) Wing 4; M=1.97; R=0.44×10° per inch

•	ĺ				۰, وه	meet10		n1-fo	.00 CO	dfiel	e at									3	/a, m	iotáon	ees te	ofpe	0000	•						Antilye	ving	
		Üþ	ben. Arm	Face			Loue		1000			Botz	marfa	of 8			Uppe	er sturi	200			Love	or 1800	Char			Buth	ours	0000		Cu	C.	2/ c.,	7/=
$\overline{\mathcal{A}}$	0.025	0.25	0.50	0.170	0.877	0.025	0.970	0.500	0.770	0.875	0.025	0.270	0.500	0.770	0.815	85	0.270	0.500	0.750	0.879	0.005	0.270	0.500	0-150	0.07	0.085	0-250	0.700	0-750	0.875	~* (_	[~~	"~
5488584	0.039 .064 .096 .134 .167 .214	.07 .15 .92	7 .1% 8 .20 7 .30	.292 .298	.263 .263 .263	.002 .150 .517 .500	.098 .363 .967 .390	106 180 200 200	.123 .200 .304	.134 .515 .518	.046 .309	.169 .311 .667	.240	28.85 28.85	.576 .506	191 183 189 178	. 147	35	.37	· 在在在第	家育需要	6335	150	, k/2	.484 .500 .501	186 190 188	新式配款等数据	. 457 . 457	. 100 . 100 . 100	. k73	.311 .500		.662 .659	354 354 374

7] -335 CA

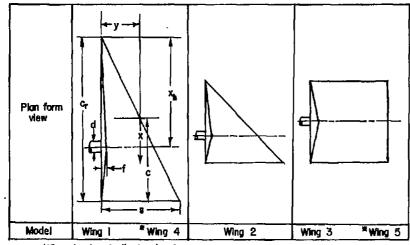
TABLE II .- SPAN LOAD DISTRIBUTION, NORMAL FORCE, AND CENTER OF PRESSURE OF WING - Concluded

(i) Wing 5; M=1.45; R=0.44×10⁶ per inch

			c	n, sec	tion r	ommel.	force	coeffi	laient					_		ã/c, ∎	ection	cente	roff	a ce sui	re				1	ntire	wing	
	ī	lpper :	urface	•	1	Ohas, I	urface	,	Ī	oth su	rface	,	Ü	bber w	rface		L	West at	rface		В	rth en	rfaces				n/-	_,
Į.	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.568	0.875	C _M	<u>-</u> -	⊈/or	У/•
3° 6° 10° 12.5° 15°	.180 .284 .343 .399		118 212 300	100 179 237 291	199 330 413	.215 .338	.189 .380 .380	.121 .217 .281 .317	379 614 756	·753 .874	-337 -550	.221 .396 .520	.470 .473 .470 .471	456 456 454 452	398 404 411 412	366 424 442 450	.401 .401 .403	.389 .396	374 380 390	.338 .350 .363 .374	.437 .434 .433 .436	413 423 428 438	.385 .391 .399	.351 .383 .399 .409	.316 .20 .616 .766	.033 .049		. 43: . 44: . 44:

(i) Wing 5; M=1.97; R=0.44×10° per inch

				n, sec	rtion :	ormal	farce	coeff	lolent							₹/o,	section	n cen	ter of	рхевы	n.e					Enti	re vir	4g
	Ü	pper i	urface	,	1	COMME I	nir.fac	•	1	otk m	IT TACES		,	Upper :	urfec	-	1	OVET	orface	:	F	oth p	urface					
7	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.675	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	ر ₁ 8.0	0.025	0,250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	C#	Cma	ī/c _r	ÿ /∗
30° 15° 20° 25° 30°	0.060 .115 .178 .240 .263 .317	.113 .174 .232 .269	.108 .167 .225 .264	.073 .123 .186 .235 .272	274 274 456 653	.148 .266 .441 .625	135 246 405 583	.096 .184 .318 .478	.264 .472 .696 .936 1.150	.261 .440 .673 .894 1.078	.243 .413 .630 .847	.169 .307 .504 .713 .911	. 478 . 477 . 474 . 471 . 469	.461 .464 .464	48 49 49 49	377 413 142 427	478 479 469 444 438	.446 .453 .433 .435	477 447 496 498	303 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 12	78 78 71 72 47	457 457 441 443	451 447 443 434	.361 .407 .425 .434 .436	.386 .599 .808	031 031 050	448 448 438	447 451 456 460



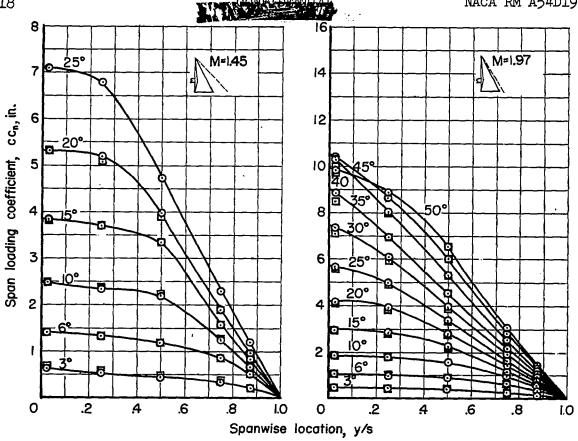
*Wings having duplicate plan forms but mounted on turntable and without thickened root section

Α	2	4	2_
Cr In	8	4	4
s in	4	4	4
Xh/Gr	.667	,667	.500
S in ²	16	8	16
d in	.875	.625	625
f in	.250	,350	,400

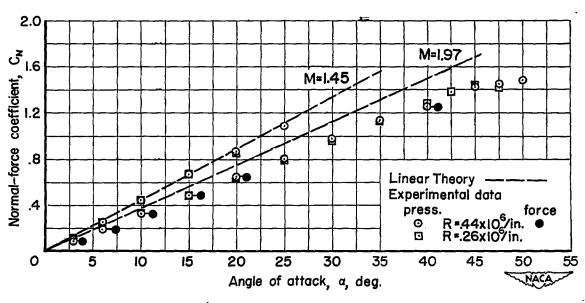
			-								
	-				_		c —			===	
	0.00										
t/c	000	.018	.032	.042	,048	.050	.049	.046	,041	,034	.025

		t chord i Unate t/		Typical root chord fillet fairing
x/C _f	Wing !	Wing 2	Wing 3	
0.00	0.000	0.000	0,000	
.10	.025	.038	.046	<u> </u>
.20	.048	.072	,085	
.30	,068	.102	.119	\
.40	.085	,126	.143	L Is rod
.50	,099	.144	.156	
.60	,107	.155	.145	ď
.70	.106	.152	.124	Rear view
.80	.086	.122	.097	MEGI VIGW
,90	.059	.081	.063	<u> </u>
1.00	.025	.025	.025	NACA -

Figure 1.- Wing dimensions and identity.



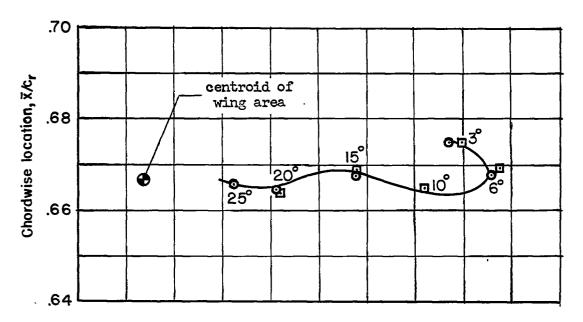
(a) Span loading.



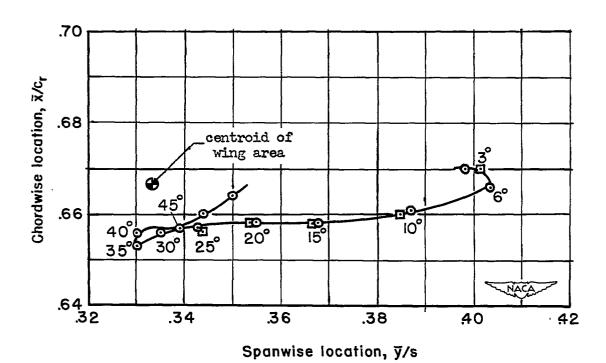
(b) Normal-force curves.

Figure 2.- Aerodynamic characteristics of wing 1.





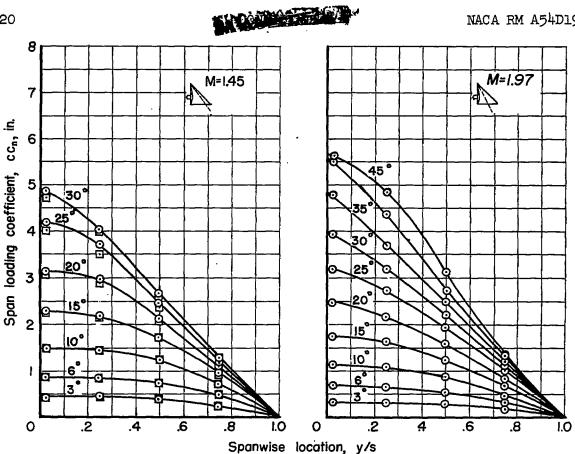
(c) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.45.

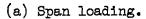


(d) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.97.

Figure 2.- Concluded.







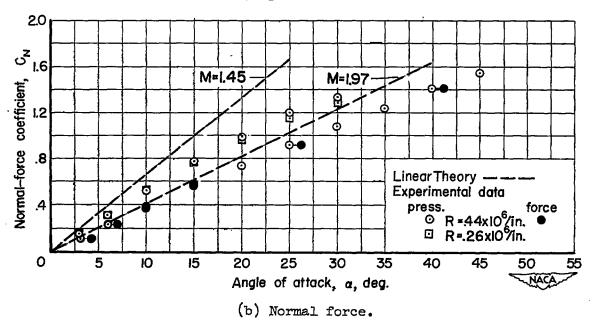
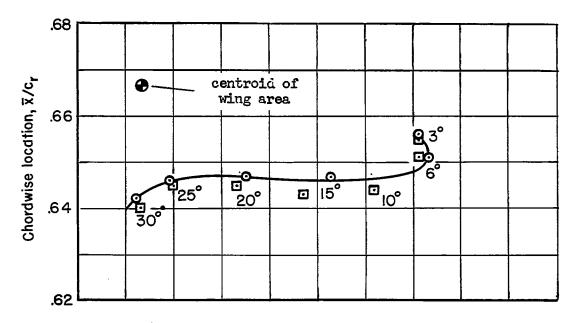
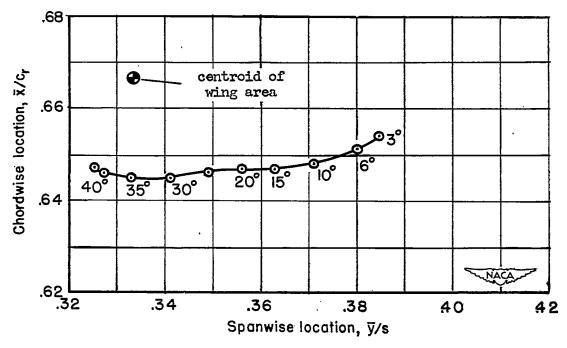


Figure 3.- Aerodynamic characteristics of wing 2.



(c) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.45.

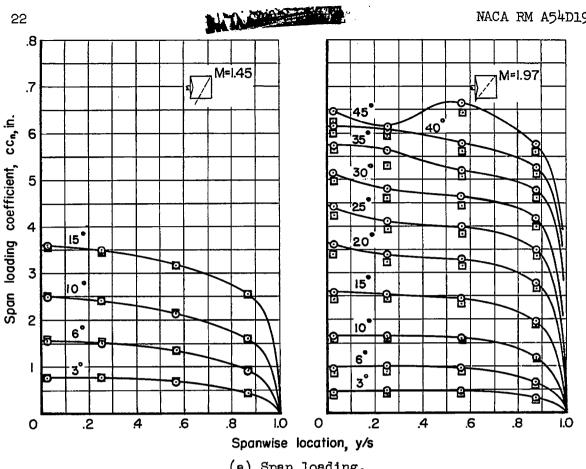


(d) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.97.

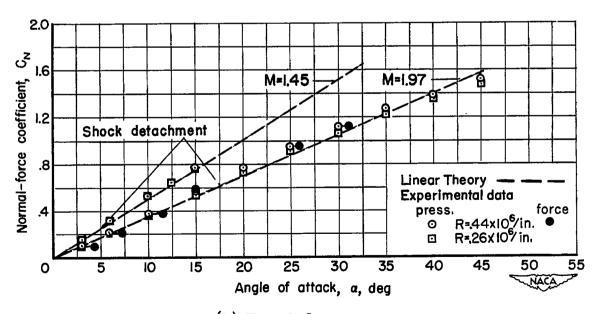
Figure 3.- Concluded.







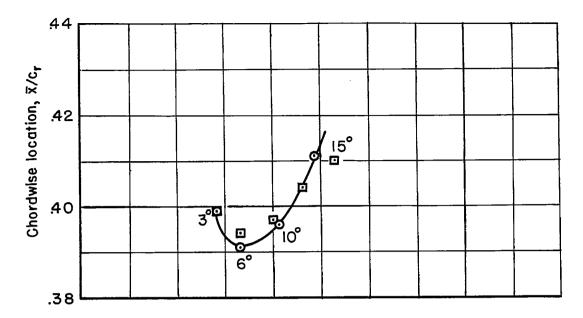
(a) Span loading.



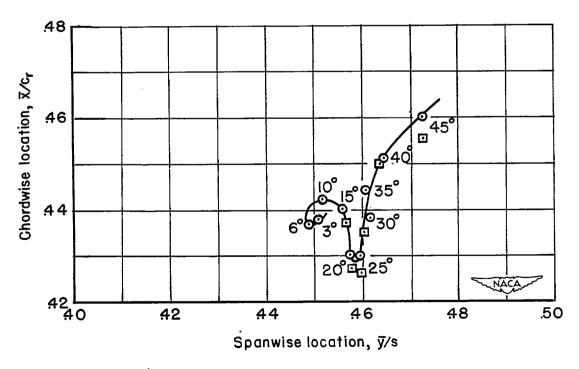
(b) Normal-force curves.

Figure 4.- Aerodynamic characteristics of wing 3.

Ac bearing the Total

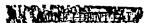


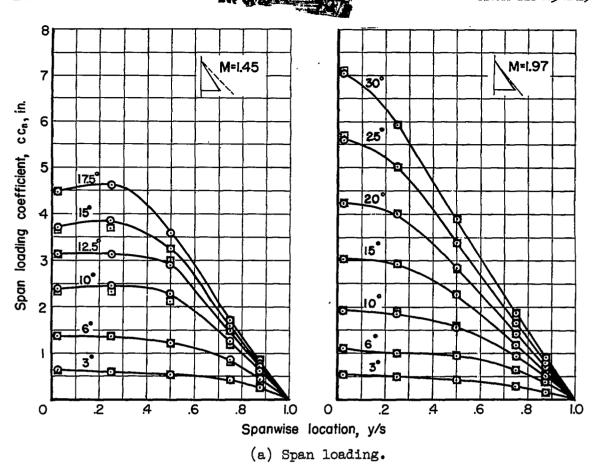
(c) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.45.



(d) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.97.

Figure 4.- Concluded.





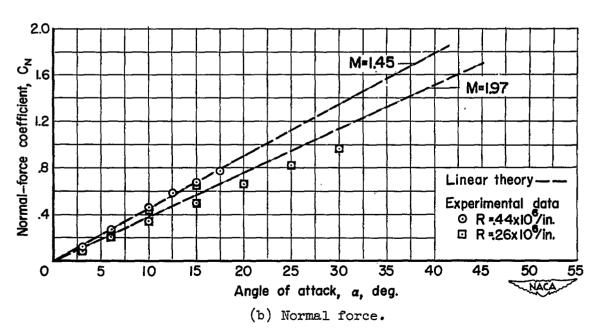
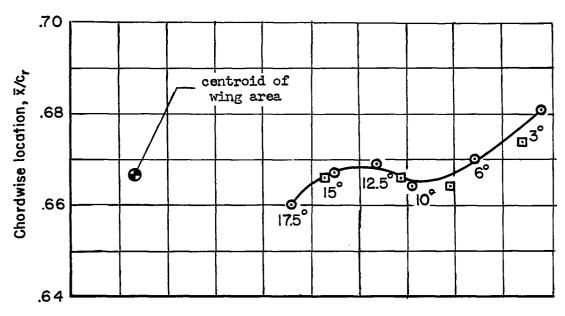


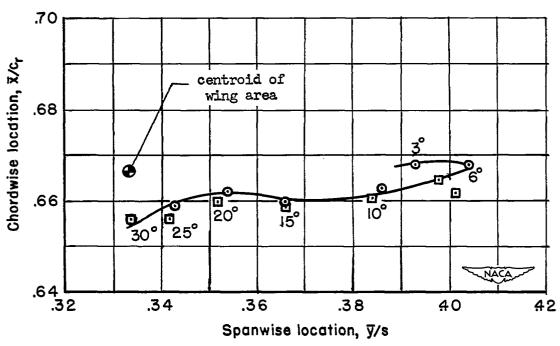
Figure 5.- Aerodynamic characteristics of wing 4.







(c) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.45.

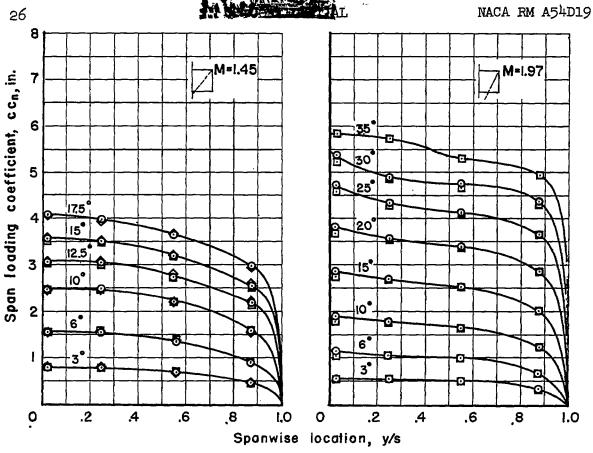


(d) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.97.

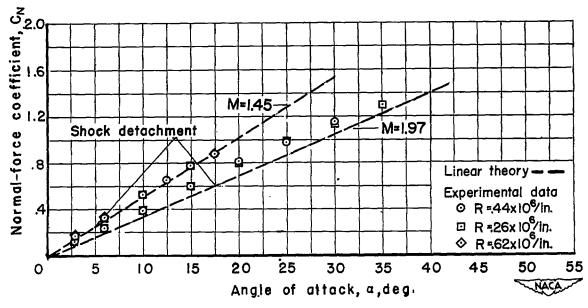
Figure 5.- Concluded.







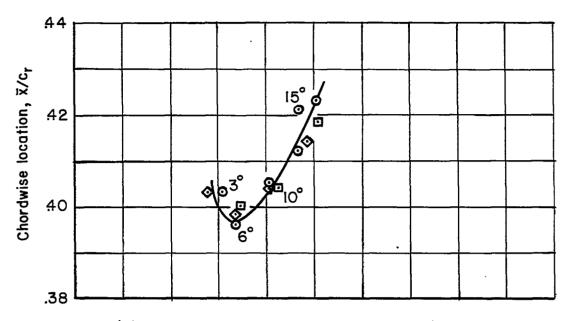
(a) Span loading.



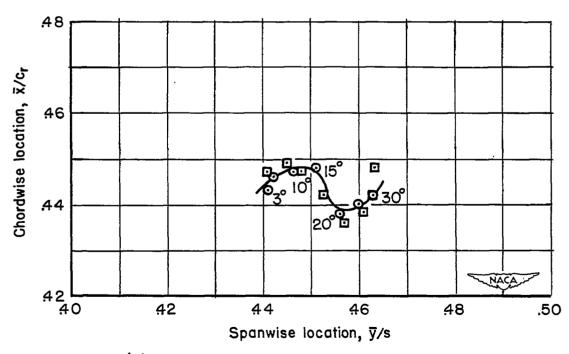
(b) Normal-force curves.

Figure 6.- Aerodynamic characteristics of wing 5.





(c) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.45.



(d) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.97.

Figure 6.- Concluded.

